

NEW 333 34

Disastrous Floods.

PRAGUE, September 4.—The flood over the Mo cau on which many persons were watching the boat, collapsed a very crowded.

Two more arches of the Charles bridge, and monuments on the bridge were destroyed. The inhabitants of the town are taking refuge on the mountains. The camp of Prince Schwarzenberg's army at Wittungau has burned.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.DAILY IN ADVANCE.
For annum, \$10.00 Six months, \$5.00
Three months, \$2.50 One month, \$1.00
WEEKLY IN ADVANCE.
For annum, \$10.00 Six months, \$5.00
Three months, \$2.50 One month, \$1.00ADVERTISING
Rates made known on application to the office.FOR WORK.
Facilities for plain and fancy job printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employees of the GAZETTE to effect any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
W. STELLER,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

At the call of the Republican State Central Committee, held at Denver, Colorado, July 22, 1890.

In pursuance of the call, the convention of the Republican party of Colorado is hereby called to meet at Denver on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating the following candidates for state offices to be filled at the state election, to be held on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1890, to wit:

One Representative in the Fifty-second Congress of the United States.
One Governor of the State of Colorado.
One Lieutenant Governor of the State of Colorado.
One State Treasurer.
One Secretary of State.
One Auditor of State.
One Attorney General.
One Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Two Regents State University.
One Chairman of the State Central Committee and one co-chairman from each county in the state to constitute the Republican State Central Committee for the ensuing two years.
To transact such other business as may properly come before such convention.

The several counties of the state will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

Adams	17	Larimer	15
Alamosa	10	La Plata	10
Archuleta	4	La Rinconada	10
Baca	4	Lincoln	4
Bent	4	Logan	4
Boulder	10	Mesa	4
Chaffee	10	Montezuma	4
Cheyenne	10	Morgan	4
Clear Fork	4	Moraga	4
Concepcion	4	Murray	4
Costilla	4	Napa	4
Custer	4	Nelson	4
Delta	4	Phillips	4
Dolores	4	Pitkin	4
Douglas	4	Prowers	4
Elbert	4	Pueblo	4
El Paso	4	Rio Blanco	4
Fremont	4	Rio Grande	4
Garfield	4	Routt	4
Gunnison	4	Saguache	4
Huerfano	4	San Juan	4
Hinsdale	4	San Miguel	4
Humboldt	4	Sedgewick	4
Jefferson	4	Summit	4
Kit Carson	4	Teller	4
Kiowa	4	Washington	4
Lake	4	Yuma	4

Where proxies are given the holder of such proxy must be an actual resident of the county for which the proxy is given.

W. STELLER, Secretary.
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
W. J. GARDNER, Secretary.

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

At the call of the Republican State Central Committee, held at Denver, Colorado, July 22, 1890.

In pursuance of the call, a convention of the Republican party of El Paso county is hereby called to meet in court house hall in Colorado Springs, on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1890, at ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be filled by the people of said county at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1890, as follows:

One state senator.
Two representatives.
One county commissioner.
Also for the purpose of selecting twenty-four delegates to represent said county at the republican state convention to be held in Denver, Colorado, on September 11th, 1890, to nominate candidates for the state offices in accordance with the call for said state convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention. The several precincts are entitled to the following representation:

Precinct No. 1, Easton	2
" 2, Table Rock	2
" 3, Monument	2
" 4, Husted	2
" 5, Colorado City	2
Ward 1	2
Ward 2	2
Precinct No. 6, Colorado Springs	2
Ward 1	2
Ward 2	2
Ward 3	2
Ward 4	2
Ward 5	2
Ward 6	2
Precinct No. 7, Fountain	2
" 8, Park	2
" 9, Summit Park	2
" 10, Pleasant	2
" 11, Manitou	2
" 12, Four Mile	2
" 13, North View	2
" 14, Elgin	2
" 15, Big Sandy	2
" 16, Templeton	2
" 17, Frenchville	2
" 18, Falcon	2
" 19, Divide	2
" 20, Bowwell	2
" 21, Palmer Lake	2
" 22, Green Mountain Falls	2
" 23, Chatham	2

The committee respectfully recommend that the several precincts hold their primaries on Saturday, the 30th day of August, 1890, at 10 o'clock p. m.

M. W. EVERETT,
Chairman.

New York is a king about erecting a monument to Ericsson. This is a proof that the city of New York was no more a city than a king about a monument for General Grant.

Every democratic state convention in the west and south this year has been in favor of the free coinage of silver. This is not true of the republicans.

But it was the republicans in congress who voted for the bill which has increased the value of a very fairly cent, and the democrats who voted against it. An ounce of performance is worth a ton and a half of platform plans.

The report that the Swiss government has erased William Tell from the school books is correct, and the result is left with the hope that one historical incident may have happened as though it never.

Dr. Gates, the new president of Amherst college, was a very prominent figure in New Jersey. Almost simultaneously he received the offer of the presidency of Amherst and of Oberlin, but accepted the former after careful consideration. He is an able man, and his selection for this position meets with general approval.

A considerable part of California's coal supply is brought in sailing vessels from Australia. The recent strike among seamen and miners in that far-off land will undoubtedly make the exportation of coal to the Pacific coast a serious matter. The opening of the Colorado supply is a most welcome fact. The export coal trade of western Colorado is sure to be immense in the near future.

Typhoid fever is one of the diseases which is clearly preventable. If every house in this city were to have a good sewer connection it could not exist. The construction of a sewer system has improved the healthfulness of the city greatly, but there should be more connections. This is the season of the year when the danger from this source is most imminent. Look out for the eyes and back yards.

It is no wonder that the seizure of the British sailing schooner, reported this morning, will have any serious consequences. There is a certain fact: the vessel had been violating the American laws, and the officials who caused the seizure were acting without orders. Such acts are not a cause of war, but when friendly nations, though they might easily serve as an excuse were one being sought.

The meadows pursued by the Alabama rain robbers were so nearly the case of the Missouri ranch, that one would think that they were either the same persons or else that the southerners had read the accounts of the western raid. In a way to rob, as in every thing else, there is a right way and a wrong way, a new way and an old way, and usually the new way is the best. The train robber who succeeds in his profession is the one who rears his head and keeps his head.

A tent which is a ready given by the St. Louis papers before the opening of the exposition to the Colorado mining and agricultural exhibit is proof of the value of this kind of advertising. Whatever has been done so far in this line has resulted in good, and the St. Louis exhibit will be a notable addition to this. Greatest of all will be the opportunity at the Chicago world's fair, and the state should not fail to take advantage of it.

There is trouble again in the island of Hawaii and the new emperor may bring the news of a successful revolution. It is the story of a native desire to expensive monarchy and foreign officials. So long as the natives were mere savages everything went smoothly enough, but they are getting in a right enough to at least fancy themselves capable of self government and Americans in this country will be as to wonder that they wish to try the experiment.

It is a great year for conspiracy parties in politics. Besides numerous new ideas, each one of which is to sweep the wide fire over the nation and convert it into a party forever more, there is a great stirring among the cry bones. Even the old greenback idea is making some show of life in Indiana. It is a very pleasant thing in politics, as we as society, when a dead person stays dead. Ghosts are never welcome visitors, and the ever so idea means a way to have materialized the greenback spirit will be no credit for their labors.

The report that the volcanic heat of Borzov, in Alaska, is in active eruption is confirmed, and the mountain presents a grand and terrible appearance, sending a column of mingled smoke, steam and fire thousands of feet in the air. The American seamen in that region take a matter of fact view of the phenomenon and hope that it may continue, as it makes such an excellent light house. The United States is a large enough country to include a live volcano among its attractions and no better location could be found for it than far away Alaska.

A recent number of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat has the following in regard to the Pueblo miners' racket, which is a racket of the kind made in the investment of twenty five million dollars of capital in the development of Colorado's natural resources during the next three years.

The mining interests of Colorado have combined for the establishment and maintenance of a magnificent mineral palace at Pueblo which will cost half a billion dollars. The object is to call attention to the mineral wealth of the state, and to exhibit it through the best specimens obtainable from the mines. It is, we believe, the first attempt of the kind made in any mining state. That it will be successful we have no doubt, and that it will amply repay all its investors we are assured. The tendency of the times is to exhibitions of the kind as the most efficient means of advertising. The St. Louis exposition is the most successful enterprise of its kind in the world, and the Pueblo palace, modeled to a certain degree after that, can hardly fail to fulfill the most sanguine expectations of its founders.

THE CENSUS OF 1890.

The rough count of the census bureau, while it does not pretend to give the position of the states of the union with absolute accuracy, is still sufficiently correct for purposes of comparison, and some very interesting conclusions may be drawn. A notable feature of the census of 1880 was the rapid increase of population in the southern states, especially among the colored people. In general it may be said that the predictions made and the arguments drawn from those facts will have to be modified. In a few instances the increase has been large, but in general it is far less than was expected. The special feature of the present census is the growth of the west, and the evidence is abundant at every point.

To begin with the increase of population by six new states, at western. This is no small matter in itself, as it secures to the senators and probably to the congressmen who will stand for western interests in the national legislature. One of these new states, Washington, has a population larger than either Florida, Vermont, Delaware or Rhode Island. New York and Pennsylvania are the first and second places, the first having over six million and the second over five million inhabitants. The statistics of the census of 1880 show that the superior natural resources of Pennsylvania will give her the lead over New York in about forty years more, but it is very probable that by 1890 some western state will have more people than either.

The new census shows twenty-seven states whose population exceeds one million. Of these, four are eastern, twelve southern and eleven western. Illinois and Ohio have reversed the places held by them in 1880, and now occupy second and third place in the order named. Then comes Missouri, Indiana, Michigan and Texas, before another eastern state, Massachusetts, is reached. Iowa, then, in rank, and then a group of southern states, which includes Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. Colorado's rank is thirty-five, and since the last census she has passed New Hampshire, Florida, Vermont and Oregon, which were ahead of her then. The census shows prize goes to Nevada, and Idaho stands next to the foot.

In the congressional apportionment, about the number of congressmen remain as at present, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Pennsylvania and Tennessee would each have one congressman; Massachusetts, New York and Ohio would each have two; Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Oregon and Washington would each have one; Minnesota and Nebraska would each have two.

The states which grew the most in absolute number was Minnesota, with Nebraska second. The greatest percentage of increase was in Washington. This is interesting as showing that Colorado is not yet in the direct line of immigration and that our chances are better for growth in the future than in the past. It also shows that a large return may be expected from the census advertising of the new state's advantages of this state.

From a political standpoint, the return is very favorable to the republicans. Unless there is some wonderful change in politics, for the next ten years New York will not be a pivot state. To win the democratic will need, in a presidential election, or nearly as many of the states which are usually carried as Colorado.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

We print to-day an article on the city school system, which will be found interesting and interesting. The occasion of the re-opening of the city schools may well recall to the minds of our readers the importance of the school system, and the truth that education is an absolute necessity to the success of republican government, may be self-evident, but it can hardly be repeated too often or be made too prominent. In any city the standing of the school system exerts a powerful influence upon its growth and ultimately on the character of its citizens, and in Colorado Springs especially, nothing can be so much greater importance than a good system of public schools. One of the first questions asked by the people was after seeing a home in Colorado's "Are the schools good?" and upon the answer depends very often their choice. The large sums of money which the city has spent in this way are then well invested, and the amounts that may be needed in the future could be saved for no better purpose.

In one thing the city is especially fortunate. Too often is the case, that the school management is in the hands of men who are either too ignorant to care more for any advantage and private than a "day" for education, or else they are men whose means are not enough, but who have neither the mind nor education necessary to plan and accomplish their work. Colorado Springs has a board of education, whose members are educated and patriotic men, and the fact that they are so, and to them more than to anyone else is due the excellence of our present school system.

The state of General Lafayette is again presented to the United States by the French government, a statue of the man who led the army which was between the two great peoples of the world. The statue is to be erected in Washington on a square of the city, and the French government is to be the donor.

The equatorial state convention of Michigan has also adopted a resolution endorsing the French Republic. After the republicans have been elected by their own party in congress regarding the French Republic, the French Republic will be the donor of the statue.

The new telescope at the Lick observatory in California is the largest in the world, but a new one has already been ordered which is to be yet larger. It will have an objective lens of forty inches in diameter, which is four inches more than that of the Lick telescope. The new glass is also destined for a Californian observatory, that of the University of California at Lick. In the development of the natural sciences which has been so prominent a feature of the nineteenth century, astronomy has not been an exception. One of the causes which has contributed largely to this progress is the discovery of the methods of spectrum analysis, by which we can detect the presence in the sun and even the stars, of many of the same substances which are familiar to us on the earth. Another cause has been the fact that whereas formerly each observer worked for himself, there is now a system of co-operative work among the observers of all nations. Such an accomplishment as the catalogues of the stars which have recently been issued would have been quite impossible in any other age. A far greater step in the science is the discovery of the "new" stars, which are now being discovered in great numbers. America may be proud of the fact that the best telescope maker of the world, the one man in the world who can make a telescope of the first class, is an American, Charles C. Burleigh.

With the new Lick telescope, some very interesting discoveries have been made. Snow has been seen in the planet Mars, covering an area as large as the United States, and these have been seen which have very much the appearance of canals, and "origins" points, arranged in geometric figures, which may or may not be designed by intelligent creatures in that other world to attract attention here or elsewhere. When the telescopes become more perfect, perhaps we may answer back, and in the course of time, may interchange our ideas and those concerning the solar system and the universe.

With the new telescope, the new stars show themselves, stars of magnitude so small that they have never before been seen by human eyes. Of such a class are the stars which are increasing numbers. It is well known by every one that there are many stars that cannot be seen with the naked eye, each of them is by itself invisible, yet so vast is their number that when taken together, they light up the invisible stars greater than from the visible ones.

When we consider facts like these we can understand somewhat of the enthusiasm which each man to spend his lives in gazing at, and making other men willing to contribute the large sums of money necessary to construct these large telescopes. Astronomy is one of the oldest of the sciences. One of the earliest records of it is from the Egyptians, and since it comes through many people, to us, who add our mite of knowledge, and wonder but cannot guess what the people who come after us will see and know. It is above all others the science which appeals to the imagination, which lifts man away from his body and from the earth and gives him a glimpse of the hereafter. The astronomer at his telescope is an idealist.

THE ISSUE IN WISCONSIN.

The issue which is before the people of Wisconsin is larger and larger than the issue of party or of locality. Every citizen of any party in every part of the country who loves his country and hopes for the permanency of its institutions and its union is interested in this issue for American principles. It may be said that no country ever before existed with an area and population equal to our own, which was so divided together without force and solely by the desire of its inhabitants. In spite of the memories of civil war, still lingering, there is a present no question of our country where our flag is not loved, where patriotism to our common country is not considered a crime and where the name American is not a source of indignity. This is so in our case in large measure to the homogenous character of our population. We have indeed been exposed to peculiar dangers, and the year since of immigrants who have brought foreign manners and thoughts and speech would have overthrown the foundation of Anglo-Saxon principles upon which our greatness rests, were it not for the fact that our progressive society is living and growing organism rather than an aggregation of incoherent and inanimate masses. Prominent among these forces of union have been the common tongue which have made possible the common literature of books and great newspapers which circulate throughout the country, the modern facility for travel and the wonderful progress given to social and business relations by the railway, the postoffice and the telegraph. The amazing power of the Anglo-Saxon has never shown to such advantage as it has been in this country, and so long as the children of the foreign immigrants in the second or third generation have become truly American in thought and ambition and patriotism, immigration has been a source of strength rather than of weakness.

The possibility then of the formation and continuance in our midst of a community whose language and ways predispose them to indifference or hostility to the Anglo-Saxon is a very real one. The possibility of the formation and continuance in our midst of a community whose language and ways predispose them to indifference or hostility to the Anglo-Saxon is a very real one. The possibility of the formation and continuance in our midst of a community whose language and ways predispose them to indifference or hostility to the Anglo-Saxon is a very real one.

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RECENT ASTRONOMY.

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When we consider facts like these we can understand somewhat of the enthusiasm which each man to spend his lives in gazing at, and making other men willing to contribute the large sums of money necessary to construct these large telescopes. Astronomy is one of the oldest of the sciences. One of the earliest records of it is from the Egyptians, and since it comes through many people, to us, who add our mite of knowledge, and wonder but cannot guess what the people who come after us will see and know. It is above all others the science which appeals to the imagination, which lifts man away from his body and from the earth and gives him a glimpse of the hereafter. The astronomer at his telescope is an idealist.

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American institutions is a slow and the primary principle upon which our national existence depends. However countenances anything of the sort, the democratic republicanism, is guilty of a grave error. If the issue were fairly presented, there could be no doubt of the result, but the danger is that the carefully ambiguous practices of the democratic platform indicate on too well the ignorance or indifference of many voters, and that the partisanship which causes them to vote for their party, right or wrong, may result in serious and lasting injury to the state by the repeal of the law which insures at least the rudiments of a high education to every child.

The mistaken policy of the census bureau in planning to make its report an encyclopaedia of statistics, information is being "fruit" in the failure of its legitimate work. The actual count of the population have been taken at much less expense and a great deal more accurately. In a city there is every evidence that the count was complete, but it is probable that few communities were equal to the task. The outcry which was made by many cities was, "justice in many cases by the discovery of numerous omissions through accounts which were either incorrect by the census bureau or made by the city government. But a more general evidence of neglect may be drawn from the returns of the total population. There is no good reason why the population should not have increased during the decade from 1880 to 1890, at least as rapidly as from 1870 to 1880, and since the total amount is nearly a million short of what was reasonably expected, it is evident that something is wrong. There are indeed some extraordinary circumstances. There has been a general suspicion that in the census of 1880, the negroes of the south were over-estimated, and similar errors may have been made elsewhere. Very few some democrats may repeat the absurd charge that some southern districts were purposely cut down to diminish their congressional representation. The most reasonable supposition is that the present census is faulty, that the enumerators were too often incompetent or careless, and that in uncensured too much the census bureau has failed in its duty. A legitimate purpose of its existence. The various statistics which have been given in the census reports are interesting and valuable, but it may well be questioned whether they are sufficiently so to warrant the extra expense, and when they interfere with the principal work, the determination of the population of the states, they had better be abandoned altogether.

The killing of General Barranca by Guatemala, an American American merchant vessel is a warning consideration. It seems clear that according to international law, the Guatemalan has a right to take the arrest, and consequently a right to use force, even to the utmost, in case he resists. But the Guatemalan is not a simple soldier on a ship, this cowardly and cold-blooded murder was an unnecessary insult to the American flag. In any circumstances and there is a general feeling in this country that a political refugee who has sought shelter under the American flag ought not to be surrendered without any form of law. Consul Fisher will probably have a chance to explain why he insisted on the surrender of the fugitive, and as so long he intends to make good the guarantee that his life would be spared.

The case of insanity is a new disease. It is most able to attack the girls at the center, and shows itself in an uncontrollable desire to be in public, and especially to repeat such words as "Yes," "No," "A. right!" People who are not normal girls, but have an uncontrollable mania for taking nonsense in public, need not suffer themselves that they have a real insanity. It is just plain, ordinary foolishness that is the cause, and the same as is before.

The usual off-year luck seems more for the republicans, if Vermont is in evidence. It would hardly be expected that the Green Mountain state would go democratic under any circumstances, but the reduction in the republican majorities show an alarming prevalence of the stay-at-home disposition which is usually common when there are no national questions involved and local issues are unimportant.

The case of the great New York strike is owed to the failure in Chicago of the carpenters' strike and by that of the Westinghouse employees. The rule, "Never strike unless you must and are sure of success," is an old one, and a good one, but it seems necessary to enforce it with repeated lessons. Nothing is so injurious to the workmen themselves and to the cause of labor as an unsuccessful strike.

Speaker Reed has turned speaker for a few days, and while he is speaking in Maine, Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, is occupying his chair. Burrows has no such executive ability as Reed, which is perhaps the better for himself and his colleagues.

The plan proposed in congress of sending a special committee to Arizona, New Mexico and Utah to see whether the territories are fit for statehood, and if not, why not, is a very sensible one. The mere fact that they may vote for a democratic president ought not to keep them out of the union if they are otherwise fit.

THE WORKINGMEN.

3,000 men. Delegation of their delegates.

A Big Parade Passes Through the City Streets.

A Delegation of Labor Party Representatives.

Instructional Addresses Delivered at Alamo Park.

Monday was "Labor day," the day that the majority of the states have made a holiday for special observances. It was a day devoted to the brain and brawn of the county and given up to a busy marching and an air of great joy to the workers of the land. The parade was a grand affair, and the city was filled with a happy and festive air.

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Monday was "Labor day," the day that the majority of the states have made a holiday for special observances. It was a day devoted to the brain and brawn of the county and given up to a busy marching and an air of great joy to the workers of the land. The parade was a grand affair, and the city was filled with a happy and festive air.

INSTRUCTIONAL ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT ALAMO PARK.

Mr. W. J. Matthews, of Typographical Union No. 33, took the chair and opened the meeting by a short speech in which he introduced Mr. J. N. Corbin, who is a Knight of Labor and the editor of the Union Pacific employees' magazine and who was the first speaker. He said that the men were to be congratulated on their appearance here that day. The report was on a year of labor organizations around the newspapers certain to show now that there is a large number of men who are working for the advancement of the human race. It was their duty to show them that the work of these associations was the raising of the whole human race. The labor question was an old one and had been before the people ever since work had to be performed; ever since the "curse" of labor had been upon mankind, though now they did not look upon it as a curse at all, he said.

This should not be a day for rejoicing, he said. A great deal had been done, but there was a greater work still to be done. The labor question was not a mere matter of every class was "objected" and a man stood upon a "platform" of equality. As long as there was one class of men who were considered as being "inferior" to another, the labor question was not settled. It was not a question of "every class" but a question of "every man" who was a worker. Laboring men were "reasons" for a law upon the statute books, but before they went to work to have the omnious acts repealed and righteous laws enacted they must educate all men up to the right way. Here the speaker referred to the difference of the observation of Sunday in California and in Massachusetts under exactly the same law and said that when a law was enforced in California it was at once repealed by popular demand. To have their laws enforced, there must be a public sentiment back of them. It was not an easy matter, he said, to have laws enforced, but it was necessary to have laws enforced. He said that he was a worker and he was a man who was a worker. He said that he was a worker and he was a man who was a worker.

THE PARADE.

The parade was a grand affair, and the city was filled with a happy and festive air. The workers of the land were given a day of rest and celebration. The parade was a grand affair, and the city was filled with a happy and festive air. The workers of the land were given a day of rest and celebration. The parade was a grand affair, and the city was filled with a happy and festive air.

The speaker then took up the evils of the present industrial system. In 1890, he said, the average yearly income of the laborer was only \$550, supposed that he had employment, which was far from true. Mr. Spearman, of New York, had recently estimated that from two-fifths to three-fifths of the assessed valuation of the United States was due to the laborer. The speaker then took up the evils of the present industrial system. In 1890, he said, the average yearly income of the laborer was only \$550, supposed that he had employment, which was far from true. Mr. Spearman, of New York, had recently estimated that from two-fifths to three-fifths of the assessed valuation of the United States was due to the laborer.

CITY'S WATER RIGHTS.

Suit Begun to Settle Question of Rights in Ruxton and Fountain Creeks.

In the district court Tuesday a suit was started, entitled Wm. M. Stricker, plaintiff, vs. the City of Colorado Springs, defendant. The suit is friendly on the part of Mr. Stricker and is brought to settle various matters in relation to water rights. An agreed statement of facts signed by Dr. Stricker and Mayor Hoffman, on the part of the city, has been filed with the clerk. It involves the question whether the city can purchase water rights, and other equally pertinent questions, the whole statement is given as follows.

The parties hereby agree upon the following statement of facts, and submit the same to the court, for the determination of the points in controversy. The facts so agreed upon are as follows:

First.—That the defendant is a municipality, a corporation, being a city of the second class of this state, and has and maintains a system of water works for the purpose of furnishing and through which it furnishes its inhabitants with water.

Second.—That the plaintiff is a citizen and taxpayer of the city of Colorado Springs, and an owner of a water right for irrigation purposes, upon the Fountain creek, as mentioned, that is prior in right to any appropriation of water made by the defendant, and which is impaired by the defendant's appropriations of water.

Third.—That the defendant, in the year 1878, constructed a pipe line and reservoir and supplied and supplies them with water taken from Ruxton creek, above the town of Yantion, and that in the year 1889, to supply the increased wants of its inhabitants, defendant greatly enlarged the capacity of said pipe line, reservoir and water works system, and to supply them now requires about one million gallons of water daily, and exceeding the flow of water in said Ruxton creek. That the waters of the Ruxton and the Fountain creeks now together in the town of Yantion and the waters of said creeks at their junction are naturally of about equal volume, that said Ruxton creek is about five miles in length and is fed and formed by a number of streams coming together and no its course above the place of junction of defendant's pipe line, of which a substantiality is shown by a map herewith filed.

Fourth.—That defendant, for the purpose of supplying its said water works, has a priority of water rights upon said Ruxton creek, but that there are upon the Fountain creek, below the point where said Ruxton creek and Fountain creek now together a great number of water rights for irrigation and ranch purposes, prior to defendant's right upon said Ruxton creek, sufficient to use all the waters of Fountain creek after receiving the waters of Ruxton creek.

Fifth.—That defendant, as set and will, continue to use, for its said use, substantially all of the waters of Ruxton creek so that no water of Ruxton creek will reach the Fountain creek.

Sixth.—That in addition to the said pipe line, said defendant is the owner of a certain ditch or canal, known as the 2. Paso County Canal, which takes water from the said Fountain creek, for the use of its inhabitants.

Seventh.—That defendant requires both the said pipe line and the said ditch to furnish the necessary supply of water for the use of its inhabitants.

Eighth.—That the water taken from Ruxton creek for said defendant's said pipe line, is continuous, by use of its inhabitants through its system of canals, ditches, and general purposes, for irrigating, ranching, business purposes, and for other uses, and the water taken through said ditch or canal is used by defendant to irrigate lawns, yards, trees upon its streets, small gardens, truck patches, etc., continuously from April 1 to October of each year.

Ninth.—That the defendant's said ditch was by the district court of 2. Paso County, in the year 1889, in the acquisition of the priorities of water rights of water district No. 11, adjudicated to be No. 32, and said original pipe line was in like manner adjudicated to be No. 1 on Ruxton creek, and that there are 3. appropriations of water upon said Fountain creek, that are prior to the defendant's said ditch, which are of capacities sufficient in times of scarcity to take all of the waters of said creek for agricultural purposes; so that in order that defendant have the use of water when it needs it, it must, to a great extent, interfere with the said ditch and pipe line, and thus the said water rights of plaintiff.

Tenth.—That the defendant has continuously, including the months from April 1 to October of each year, since the year 1878 to the present time, taken from the waters of said Fountain creek, and water of said 2. Paso County Canal, and has taken continuously through its said original pipe line, of the water of said Ruxton creek, continuously since the year 1878, water to the capacity of said original pipe line, claiming it as the right to do so, and though the plaintiff and other prior appropriators of waters of said Fountain creek, have been to a greater or less degree, and during each of said periods, in "irregular" and "intermittent" fashion, to be "cut off" of appropriation or to have the water so taken by the defendant, yet said persons, including the plaintiff, now claim damages therefor of the defendant and the amount of their respective original appropriations without diminution of the amount so taken and appropriated by the defendant, which defendant will pay to them unless enjoined by this court.

Eleventh.—That many of the persons having priorities upon said Fountain creek over the defendant and who are entitled to be affected by defendant's said appropriation of water, do not take and never have taken through their respective canals or ditches, water to the amount decreed to them and by the court decreed, because either they have said ditches are not of sufficient capacity to carry such decreed appropriation of water, or defendant's water has not been continued in the said creek to supply the amount so decreed, or that such person has not taken under such decreed decree, and to receive such decreed amount of water; yet, nevertheless, such persons claim damages of the defendant, claiming the full decreed amount of their respective

water appropriations, and unless restrained by this honorable court, the defendant will set off their damages upon such basis.

Twelfth.—That the defendant has been negotiating for and is about to purchase some of the water rights for agricultural irrigation purposes, that are prior to the defendant's said ditch and pipe line, with a view of taking the water being on going to such prior water rights, through its said ditch and pipe line for the use of its inhabitants.

Thirteenth.—That the defendant is about to negotiate for such of said water rights as are prior to its pipe line and its ditch, under and pursuant to sub division 78 of section 33.2 of the general statutes, upon the basis that such priorities as it so sets off, either by consent or condemnation, deprives such prior appropriator of his rights, title, claim and priority, and that the waters of said Fountain creek, and by such settlement, defendant will pay to such prior appropriators, sums of money greater in excess of what it would pay by settling with such prior appropriators upon the basis that by such settlement or condemnation the said rights remain intact, subject only to diminution to the extent of defendant's user.

Fourteenth.—That the defendant is enjoined from purchasing prior water rights upon said Fountain creek, with a view of transferring the water being on going to such prior right, to defendant's said ditch and pipe line, for the use of its inhabitants.

Fifteenth.—That defendant, from negotiating and settling with said prior appropriators upon Fountain creek, upon the basis that, upon the settlement provided for under said sub division 78 of section 33.2 of the general statutes, that such prior appropriator will be deprived of his right, title, claim and priority, in and to the waters of Fountain creek.

Sixteenth.—And for such other and further relief as the statement of facts herein may warrant to be granted.

The points in controversy and upon which the decision of the court is asked, are as follows:

1. Have the persons who are prior appropriators of water in Fountain creek, any right to the waters of the Ruxton creek below their confluence, over the defendant, it being the only appropriator who takes water out of the Ruxton creek before its confluence with the Fountain creek. In other words, are the waters of the Ruxton creek to be considered as a tributary of the Fountain creek and is the prior appropriation of the Ruxton creek, below the mouth of the Ruxton creek, entitled to have the waters of the Ruxton creek flow into the Fountain creek to supply the appropriation, if needed, as against a subsequent appropriator upon the Ruxton creek?

2. The waters through the defendant's pipe line being used as stated, is their use a domestic use? The waters of defendant's 2. Paso County Canal, being used as stated, is it a domestic use? And so has the defendant the right to take the said waters without compensation to the prior appropriator who uses the water for agricultural or manufacturing purposes?

3. Can the defendant city purchase the water right of a farmer who uses the water for irrigating his crops on the Fountain creek below the city, and transfer the use of said water right to the city through its said ditch or 2. Paso County Canal, and so use the water for city purposes, as against other prior appropriators on said stream, which are inferior to the person from whom the right is purchased, but superior to the city's right, before that purchase?

4. Is now is the prior appropriator affected as to his prior rights upon the stream, by setting his damages with the city or by the city's condemnation thereof under the eminent domain act, as provided for in sub division 78 of section 33.2 of the general statutes, 1889? Does such appropriator thereby lose all his rights acquired by his said appropriation and have no right to set him as to other appropriators of waters upon said creek, or does he retain his rights of appropriation upon the stream, subject only to the burden of the amount of waters taken by the city?

5. Has the acquiescence of the plaintiff and others in the use of the waters of Fountain creek by the defendant, through its said ditch or canal, since and including the year 1878 to the present time and of the use through defendant's pipe line, since and including the year 1878, given the defendant the right to take the water as against the plaintiff and the other persons so acquiescing? Can the plaintiff and others so acquiescing in the defendant's so using the water through said ditch or canal, or through said original pipe line, for the periods of time above stated, now be heard to complain?

6. Have persons who have never been able to take and use the full amount of water found in said creek to be appropriated by them because of any of the reasons stated in paragraph 2. of the statement of facts herein, the right to set off damages of defendant to the full amount of their respective decreed appropriations in the settlement of their damages because of the defendant's said use and appropriations of water, or can such persons claim damages only upon such amount as they can show they have really used, according to the actual carrying capacities of their respective ditches the number of acres of land actually cultivated?

They Want Him There.

Grenada Times-Irrigator.

Hon. E. J. Eaton is the man the republicans of this part of the state want for secretary of state. The only thing that will prevent him from receiving a warm and cordial support down here can only arise in case his name is not presented to the convention, an event that is not likely to happen.

Not a Good Indorsement.

Orray Plauder.

The regularity with which the Pueblo Chieftain's nominees for places on the state ticket have rushed into print denying the allegations of that journal would indicate that the average republican aspirant is not looking for indorsement by the gang press this year.

Worthy of the Post.

Crystal Peak Beacon.

From present indications S. J. Babin of Colorado Springs will have no opponent for the republican state convention, September 24, for secretary of state. We trust it may be so; he is worthy of this compliment and the high trust it carries with it.

No Opposition.

Montreat Yessonger.

Prominent appearances Mr. E. J. Eaton will have no opposition to his candidacy for secretary of state.

Views of a Deputy Representing
 Training Men

We may be French people say the Americans are made of money. Fortunately, the French also say, "Eh bien, how gracious, how good they are! How much money they give away! How faithful they are in sickness, in sorrow! The American contingent stand well in Paris."

For many years Mrs. R. E. Cooper, the wife of our former vice consul, general, and well-known as the author, General Cooper, has been eminently hospitable. Mrs. Cooper had great talent in collecting congenial people around her well-located dinner table, and no one who has been to the good cooking and enjoyed the vivacious conversation of this charming French, American artistic and musical society in the Rue Neuve des Capucines—on the "new street" of the little city, as they call it—will forget her, or cease to be grateful for it.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. A. Carey have long records of most beautiful dinners and receptions. Alas! by their gifts and caresses they give ways which writers are the best interpreters of (laughter has great talent as a jester). We have to acknowledge that the hostess is English, but being married to an American wealthier, they accept her.

We have been fortunate in hostesses, consuls general, at Paris as well as in who remember Don George Wacker, who have enjoyed the late the agreeable courtesies of Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone. The beautiful villa of William Lathrop, of the firm of Dreux, Barres & Co., in the Avenue Henri-Martin. It looks as if it had wandered out into the fields, and is so surrounded by gardens and trees that it suggests the most romantic country. Within what treasures of art and luxury! Both Mr. and Mrs. Barres are collectors and have great taste in ivories, china, pictures, statues, bronzes. Mrs. Barres, in her large drawing room, her large family and her heart, is an ideal American hostess. The seed of the traditions of American hospitality now.

So goes the Countess de Trobriand, the Chambaz byes, whose little chateau, the well-known gastronomic taste of her family. Mrs. Mary Yasson Foster, her mother, gave good dinners for six years in New York. Such brilliant meteors as Mrs. George Pendleton. These must not be forgotten, yet, though not exactly resident, are so occasional lighters up of American Parisian hospitality, nor such amiable hostesses as Mrs. Edward Tuck, Mrs. Lori Ann Spencer, Miss Goodridge and Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Robert de la Roche, Mrs. William Stewart, Mrs. Aufer Oron, Mrs. Lucademeyer, Miss Bryant, Mr. Winthrop, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Peacock and Mrs. Niven. The latter a resident of Paris for many years, is one of the inheritors of the Vanderbilt money and certainly spends her money with taste and discretion. She is a great collector of antique silver and her magnificent table in the Rue Gaillon and her residence at Nice are also famous to the annals of hospitality.

Now she is ready to have a rival. Her niece, Mrs. Veretta Lowland, who has bought a table in Paris and without less charming guests.

A lady we know in New York formerly as Miss Sidney Watson now in Paris as Madame Monin, about being a beautiful role in the "The Virtuoso" which she has had famous in London and one of the best voices in Paris and the company assembled that ways a very certain pleasure awaiting them in leaving London and coming to the other end of the evening. Mrs. John Moore, new acquisition to Parisian hostesses and a most valuable one, entertainments in the beautiful table in the Rue de la Concorde.

The sun, moon and stars of Mrs. Josephine de la Courte are also excellent music comment and dramatic character study in the "The Virtuoso" and not only enjoyed her taste in the other table decorations. She has given some beautiful musicals.

It would be in place here to describe the speech, hostesses of Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Walter W. Allen, but I suspect be long to another letter.

The success of our native and American of American dairy and American hostess, first new and first stunned the minds of the foreign elite. Now it is beginning to be understood. American women are taking a high position in the salons of the city. A way to a more for their sea and to a more accurate taste in their art, they are more complete in their hostesses, a function which is a strong test, test and most complex gift, one must have intuition, tact, and good being as well as money and position to become a more hostess.

M. J. W. STEPHENSON

During his recent trip to Germany, Justice Q. C. Smith visited his home and spent in the room in which was the "The Virtuoso" which he had much the same except that they did have to wait the hour with him a night.

The present has never been as poor as rooms that they have been swayed by a master, which is come as soon as the "The Virtuoso" is the doors and windows and that the days away with him. This has caused the rumor "that" concerning some treasure, but the truth of the matter is that the wisest prevent the recurrence of the trouble which arose in the time of the "The Virtuoso" when a regular "race" was set up between the power and other of guests in his rooms.

There is to be one more American princess—Miss O. Ingworth Price. It is to marry Prince d'Ardenne.

CITY COUNCIL.

Large Amount of Business Transacted Monday Night.

Resolution to Jordan's Passage Over Kiowa Street Defeated.

Contract Made for Lighting the City for Three Years.

Resolution Asks that City Wages be Paid on High School.

There were present at the council meeting Monday night a number of citizens and tax payers, after reading that the Union Pacific had surveyed a new line on High street, requesting that the council grant no right of way to any railroad through the eastern part of the city until those most interested could be heard, received and placed on file.

A petition signed by Dr. Hazehurst and a large number of other citizens requested that the ordinance be enforced requiring the railroad to reduce the amount of whistling of locomotives in this city.

Mrs. J. Davis said that the railroad companies had been notified, and that the division superintendent of the D. & R. G. had said that engineers who whistle more than is necessary in this city should be fined. Mrs. Davis said that she did not believe the ordinance any good as it seems to conflict with the state laws requiring whistling at crossings. Upon motion of A. C. Sprague the matter was referred to the city attorney to report on the legality of the ordinance.

Residents of and property owners along Nevada avenue presented a remonstrance against permitting any street railroad right of way along that street. Received and placed on file.

A communication was received from the Colorado Electric Light company was read, setting forth the advantages of electric power over steam power, and stating that at the next meeting it would be ready to be for lighting the city by whatever system might be desirable.

The committee on streets and bridges offered a resolution that the city attorney begin proceedings to open and lay out across the D. & R. G. and Rock and tracks a right of way for a crossing at Kiowa street.

City Attorney McCreery stated that he had visited Denver to consult regarding the drawing up of the contract for the Third Street under crossing. Col. Saxe was not there, having been called suddenly to Chicago, but Mr. Vale said the contract drawn by the engineer would be examined, and he would be notified of any portions of it not agreeable to the company. Mr. Vale had been so busy that the matter of the Kiowa street crossing had not been discussed.

After some considerable discussion the resolution was amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of A. C. Sprague, J. H. G. and C. K. N. be appointed to act in connection with the city attorney to see negotiations within 10 days with the D. & R. G. and C. K. N. railway companies for a right of way or grade crossing over their tracks on Kiowa street, and in case of failure so to do that the city attorney be, and he is hereby authorized to begin proceedings immediately thereafter to open and lay out Kiowa street over and across the D. & R. G. railway track and right of way and over and across the C. K. N. railway track and right of way.

The resolution required a two-thirds vote and was defeated by A. C. Sprague, Barnes, Roby and Bartlett voting nay.

A. C. Sprague said the big storm had done considerable damage to the irrigating ditches, but they had been patched up for the present and would be fully repaired next spring.

A. C. Sprague, of the police committee, recommended that Mr. Robert Martin be elected a policeman in place of William Wood, deceased.

A. C. Sprague, of the special committee to furnish light for the city, stated that it had made considerable investigation. The Lowe company is not ready to furnish lights, and the manager had been away for the past week. The committee had received a very favorable contract from the El Paso Electric light company, as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—The El Paso Electric company make the following proposition for lighting the city of Colorado Springs for the term of three years from and after September 2, 1890. The city of Colorado Springs to have the privilege of extending the time two years after the expiration of the three years contract, if it elects so to do, at same rate. The electric company will furnish the city with 2000 candle power lamps to be located where the city council may direct, but no more than one at a greater distance from the nearest light than 100 feet. Lights to be every evening until 10 p. m., unavoidable accidents and delays excepted, after that hour moonlight sufficient at the rate of ten cents per month per light, payable monthly. The El Paso Electric company agree, in the event of the three years contract being closed, on foregoing proposition, that at any time during the term of said contract, should become a well known and fixed fact in the lighting of the city, electricity for this purpose can be produced and distributed by other processes than at present known and employed, whereby the cost of making and distributing electricity for lighting is greatly reduced, and when such new process shall be known and employed, the business method fully developed and in general use, in such a case the city of Colorado Springs shall have the right to command of the El Paso Electric Co. a modification of their contract in such manner as will give the city a benefit arising from such new process in decreasing the cost to the city of the light contract; for such modification a modification of the contract to be made in writing, and in case of disagreement, as to the time and condition of modification of contract, the reference, if any, to be submitted to three arbitrators—one to be selected by the city council, one by the electric company and one by the arbitrators to be named and conclusive on each party as to a matter of difference submitted under this contract.

Respectfully submitted by El Paso Electric company.

Don't lose the assurance of Mr. C. L. White that the contract furnished the same service as at present, it was moved, and the proposition be accepted, and the mayor draw a contract with the El Paso company.

Some questions were asked by A. C. Sprague regarding the matter of the availability of using 2000 candle power lights, and A. C. Sprague made a statement regarding electric lighting that he had picked up as a member of the committee. Mr. W. S. Jackson as member of the El Paso company was granted the privilege of the floor. He said that the lights used in this city are the same as commonly used throughout the country and admitted to be the most approved. The only persons that he knew of urging the use of 2000 candle power lights are the persons making them. This company was putting in a new plant; today it would not be in the same town as use. This company has made a very liberal offer to the city, much lower than any other city in the state is getting its lights. They are residents and heavy taxpayers, and wish to be liberal with the city and to be fair treatment in return.

Upon motion the question was put and carried, aye, voting aye.

The following bids were read and allowed:

David Meschane \$1541.48
W. S. Farnum 50.00
Davis, Orndorff & Co. 50.00
Hendrick & Bonfield 50.00
W. S. Farnum 50.00
B. S. Humstead & Co. 50.00
Street and ditch by A. H. Saxe 25.00
Extra work on park 15.00
Extra work on Auditor's park 15.00
J. W. Edwards 50.00
D. B. Foutz 20.00
W. H. Lloyd 20.00
G. S. Barnes & Son 80.00
D. Meschane 672.00
Extension account by Frost 95.00
C. E. Darnick 15.00
W. J. Edwards 50.00
S. H. Kinley 50.00
J. S. Barnes & Son, extension account 80.00
G. S. Barnes & Son, water account 60.00
D. W. Thelkell 1.00
Ed Buckner 2.00
W. H. Lloyd 2.00
J. W. Riley 2.00
Thomas Davis 50.00
Salary roll 1457.81
J. A. Russell 61.78
Miss Alice Baker 2.00
Engineer work on Bear creek 42.00
W. H. Lloyd 4.00
W. H. Lloyd 3.00
M. E. Irving 2.00
H. C. McCreery 2.00
J. S. Barnes & Son, sewer account 208.00
G. S. Barnes & Son, water account 180.00
G. S. Barnes & Son 47.75
B. S. Humstead & Co. 141.75
H. M. Lloyd 208.00
Hallett & Baker 40.00
A. H. Gorman 80.00
C. E. Darnick 35.25
Whitlock & Son 10.00
Whitlock & Son 10.00
H. S. Barnes & Son, water account 217.43
El Paso Electric Co. 101.12
Water accounts by Frost 123.00
Work at institute by Frost 21.50
W. H. Lloyd 4.00
H. C. Clay, work 45.00
J. A. Russell 13.35
J. S. Barnes & Son, extension account 80.00
Sheekie, Harris & Howard Co. 348.01
Prospect Lake work 90.50
Engineer work on Lake Moraine 30.00
Engineer work on sewer 27.75
B. S. Humstead & Co. 1.00
George F. Harbaugh 28.00
Fire de la Cruz 60.00
W. H. Lloyd 12.75
J. J. Walte 10.00
J. H. Bishoff 18.75
Sprinkling account 231.75
Paul Bernhard 41.05
H. C. Lloyd, sewer 563.44

Mr. Samuel Yarnes, of the United Carpenters and Joiners union of this city, was granted the privilege of the floor and asked that the council pass resolutions asking the school board to grant the contract of the Elga school to only those who employ union labor at eight hours work. The motion was referred until after the evening.

The council proceeded to consider the bids that had been received for the purchase of the \$50,000 water bonds at 5 percent. Two bids were read as follows: Fidelity Trust company, of Kansas City, offered \$5,750 and interest, and \$5,750 for the bonds at 6 percent; Schlitz & Co., of Toledo, offered \$5,608. A. C. Sprague moved that the bids be rejected, which carried unanimously.

A long petition of tax payers and citizens was read asking that the Gamewell fire alarm system be extended to the number of five boxes to be located at various points named in the petition, the cost to be about \$55. Upon motion the petition was accepted and the prayer of the petitioners granted.

A. C. Sprague offered a resolution that the city not pay the physicians of this city that they must comply with the ordinance requiring the recording of deaths and births. Carried.

A. C. Sprague offered a resolution to the effect that the council request the school trustees to award the contract for the new school building only to contractors who will employ union men at union prices and union hours. A very long debate followed, participated in by A. C. Sprague, Rouse, McCreery, Roby,

Gillingham and Sprague. All of them favored a resolution which would allow union hours and union pay, but objected to discriminating against any class, excepting A. C. Sprague, who did not think the council should move in the matter at all. Mr. Yarnes, said that the union would be willing to accept the resolution leaving out the words "union men," but retaining the other features. The following resolution was then adopted, aye, voting aye but Barnes, Roby and Leach.

Resolved, That this city council do hereby request the school trustees of this school district, in the awarding of the contract for the erection of the new Elga school building, to require the acceptance of the union hours for a laborer employed on the same, at union prices for such labor.

The report of the city clerk, the city treasurer and the Board and Leach and Mr. Francis Rose companies for August were read and placed on file.

The ordinance amending the ordinance concerning misdemeanors, introduced at the last meeting, was read and duly adopted.

Upon motion the matter of the sale of the city's bonds was referred to the mayor and the financial committee, subject to a report by the council.

The planter's bond of Coleman & Co. was read, with \$2,000 as surety in the sum of \$1,000. The matter was referred to the sewer committee to investigate, there being arisen some question as to the competency of the principal.

After some discussion the matter was reconsidered and the bond was accepted.

A communication was presented concerning a bid of Engineer B. and, of the D. & R. G. for plans for the proposed viaduct, and was referred to the street and city committee, the mayor and the city engineer.

There was some discussion after this between A. C. Sprague and Sprague as to reopening the matter of the viaduct, but no action was taken on it.

On the recommendation of the police committee Robert Martin was elected a policeman in the place of O. C. Woods, deceased, and after some action, the relocation of the drinking fountain, at the corner of Durango and Tenth streets, and other matters connected with the water supply, the council adjourned.

The Elga Matinee Reception.

When the Elga and suburban train pulled out of the Union depot Saturday afternoon there was such a crowd assembled that it was necessary to stop at Colorado City to take on another car that might have seats and be comfortable.

The passengers had accepted the invitation of the Elga Land and Water company to attend a matinee reception at the Elga, that picturesque hotel, at the Elga, and the Elga and road, and those who accepted have reason to be more than pleased with the entertainment, and with the fine musical program which had been prepared.

The matinee opened with a cornet solo by Mr. R. O. Strick, of the orchestra. Mr. Strick played "The Lost Chord," which he rendered in a most masterly way. Miss Earle, who was a favorite with all who have once heard her, followed with "The Norwegian Wedding March." Her touch and expression are perfect, as was evidenced by the hearty applause which followed her performance.

Miss Fannie Allen next sang a beautiful voice, "A Song of Sunshine," by A. J. Loring Thomas, which was so well sung that nothing would satisfy the audience but that she must sing again, so when she responded gracefully, singing "There, Little Girl, Don't Cry," by Edward Campion. This second number was better even than the first, and she was generously applauded.

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Upon motion the matter of the sale of the city's bonds was referred to the mayor and the financial committee, subject to a report by the council.

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The Elga Matinee Reception.

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